

Marble Hill Press

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MARBLE HILL, MISSOURI

Higher prices for meat also show that prosperity is again on the job.

Some automobilists are setting the football players a terrible example.

Surgeons begin to sit up and take notice at the first call for football teams.

This is the time to bring on your triplets and quadruplets. The census taker is on his way.

In moving, a little burlap will cover a multitude of things that do not concern the new neighbors.

If the world will only wait about a dozen years or so, the pole will be the great American summer resort.

If reckless chauffeurs cannot be made to slow down they should be given in jail a course of first aid to the injured.

One Long Island City man, aged 87, is the father of a newborn son. It is easy to guess who is the proudest man in the United States.

There has been an extraordinary influx of American visitors into Austria and Hungary this year; but the hotel-keepers know what to do about it.

The carrying of revolvers by boys of 16 is a practice which should be sternly repressed. Nobody is safe with deadly firearms in youthful irresponsible hands.

The county fair is one of those institutions which are perennial in their hold on the popular affections and which so-called modern improvements will never displace.

It is asserted that the car's method of dealing with Finland is illegal, but as the car is his own supreme court, there does not seem to be anything that Finland can do about it.

The Spanish treasure swindle is still in successful operation. The swindle is an old one, but apparently hale and vigorous, and with every prospect of reaching a green and profitable old age.

A New Jersey justice has decided that a man, at least in that state, cannot legally cross his wife against her will. But, then, what prudent and far-sighted man in any state would want to?

Trees are more a hindrance than a help to the aviators. Blériot collided with one the other day. Golfers are also known to have serious objections to trees as blots on the landscape. But still the science of forestry will go on.

Already the long-distance weather prophets are at work on the coming winter. One of them predicts that the season will be long and severely cold. But until the goose-bone man is heard from the country will really know little about the matter.

It may be that the unexplored fields of the upper air will prove as fertile for scientific research as the untraveled lands of the globe. Blériot's aeroplane accident is attributed to the phenomenon of a boiling sea of air—a condition which suggests yet more strange phenomena to be revealed to the scientist who will work from an aeroplane.

Now a model reformatory in Delaware is under charges of gross cruelty to the inmates. The story is unpleasantly familiar and far too frequent. The details in this case are the same in kind and degree as usually shock the public, says the Baltimore American. The trouble appears to be every where the same old story of a board of directors who do not direct, and of irresponsible authority which naturally is abused.

Advices from Billings are to the effect that 5,000 homestead entries were filed in Montana during the first six months of the present year. Most of these lands are in the so-called "dry-farming" section of the state. Information concerning crop selection and cultivation which will be of incalculable value to dry farmers will be brought out at the Dry Farming congress to be held at Billings from the twenty-sixth to the twenty-eighth of October.

In the face of the unreserved good-will shown by distinguished Japanese gentlemen who are visiting this country with the purpose of extending business relations here, the warm expressions of regard for our people, the honor accorded to President Taft and the evident desire to strengthen friendly feeling between the nations the quietest should be put on the apprehensions of conflict in which the United States and Japan shall be involved. The "yellow peril" exists only in yellow imagination.

A British anti-slavery society wants to enlist the aid of America in abolishing slavery in European colonies in Africa. The general rule now appears to be "When in doubt, trouble or financial stress, turn to the United States."

Another unloaded gun has claimed its victim. The average household has but little use for firearms, and, furthermore, statistics will show that such weapons have done more toward the slaughter of innocents than in repelling bugaboo burglars.

VIVIANO TOTS FOUND

KIDNAPED CHILDREN RESTORED TO FATHER AFTER BEING HELD PRISONERS TEN WEEKS.

LITTLE GIRL HAS PNEUMONIA

Youngsters Taken in by Milk Depot Women Who Heard Them Crying—St. Louis Police on Scene.

St. Louis, Mo.—The two Pietro Vivianos, cousins and parents of Tommaso and Grace Viviano, kidnaped from the Italian district here August 2, and held ten weeks for \$25,000 ransom and found wandering as waifs in the streets of Chicago, reached that city Saturday morning, to take charge of the children and aid the police in running down the kidnapers, who, the police say, have succeeded in locating the Vivianos of more than \$3,000.

The children were positively identified Friday afternoon by Police Captain Joseph N. Scheppe and Sergeant Adriano of the Carr Street police station, who have spent several weeks in Chicago, quietly working on the case.

Many circumstances surrounding the case have not been cleared up, but the police hope, with the assistance of the parents, to capture the kidnapers.

The children were found by Mrs. F. Hahn, proprietress of a Chicago milk depot, who saw them standing in front of her store, crying. Both children had evidently been well fed, but were very thin and the little girl had developed pneumonia as the result of the exposure.

In broken English, little Tommaso described to the police how he and Grace had been kidnaped in St. Louis, put on a wagon and then a train, and taken to Chicago. There they were kept prisoners in a house, being told that their parents would come for them soon. Aside from this the child could tell little of his experiences. The Chicago police declare he clearly shows he has been terrified into silence.

Searching Chicago District.

While waiting the arrival of the parents of the tots, detectives under Inspector P. D. O'Brien completed plans to take the boy over North Side streets in the Italian district in the hope that he could give a clue that would lead to the arrest of the abductor.

Inspector O'Brien believed that the Viviano boy would be able to remember some house or scene that would place the detectives on the track of the kidnapers.

One clue was gained by the Chicago police from John Rayburn, 2342 Princeton avenue, formerly a special policeman for the Big Four railroad. He called at the Passavant hospital and said the Viviano children were the same that he saw on a Wabash train the day the kidnaping occurred. He said the man who had the children inquired what car he should take to reach Jefferson and Superior streets.

"BILLY BOY" A SUICIDE

Indian Murderer, Half Starved and Hunted, Uses Last Bullet on Himself.

San Bernardino, Cal.—Half starved and without ammunition to stand off the officers who had penned him in a mountain pass, Billy Boy Pinto, the Plute Indian murderer, sent his last bullet crashing into his own heart and fell lifeless on the rocks, according to word received here Saturday.

Knowing that the Indian fugitive's ammunition must be low, Sheriff Ralph and his posse had begun a steady advance upon Billy Boy's mountain stronghold. Facing certain capture and death on the gallows for the murder of Mike Boniface, an aged Indian, and his little daughter, Pinto ended his own life.

The officers cremated the outlaw's body on a funeral pyre hastily constructed on the edge of the desert.

Safe Blowers Fire Morrison, Mo. Morrison, Mo.—Burglars blew open the safe in the office of the F. W. Beckman & Co. general store here, causing a fire that swept half of the business section of the city before it was put under control. The property loss is estimated at more than \$50,000.

Honor Negro "Mammy."

Carrollton, Miss.—As a memorial to their late negro "mammy," the six children of J. R. Bingham, leading citizen and planter of this community, have given \$500 to the Woman's Home Mission society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for Paine Institute, a negro school.

Negro Baptists in Session.

Independence, Mo.—The principal address before the convention of negro Baptists of Missouri Friday was made by the Rev. J. H. Garnett, president of the Western College, Macon, Mo., an institution for negro Baptists. The Rev. Harris of St. Louis told his hearers that it was the place for negroes to stay together, and that if they didn't the white man was going to see that they did. Mrs. A. Gilbert, of St. Louis, presided for the Mite Missionary society.

MAP SHOWING WHAT PEARY CLAIMS IS ROUTE TRAVELED BY DR. COOK.



PEARY DISPUTES COOK'S CLAIMS

Commander Submits Statement and a Map In Support of His Contention That His Rival Did Not Reach The North Pole.

New York, Oct. 12.—The following statement of Commander Robert E. Peary, which he submitted, together with the accompanying map, to the Peary Arctic club in support of his contention that Dr. Cook did not reach the north pole, is now made public for the first time. The statement and map have been copyrighted by the Peary Arctic club.

(Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1909, by the Peary Arctic club, in the office of the librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.)

Signed Statement of Peary, Bartlett, McMillan, Borup and Henson, in Regard to Testimony of Cook's Two Eskimo Boys.

The two Eskimo boys, Itookashoo and Ah-pelah, who accompanied Dr. Cook while he was away from Anoratok in 1908 and 1909, were questioned separately and independently, and were corroborated by Panikpah, the father of one of them (Itookashoo), who was personally familiar with the first third and the last third of their journey, and who said that the route for the remaining third, as shown by them, was as described by his son after his return with Dr. Cook.

Notes of their statements were taken by several of us, and no one of us has any doubt that they told the truth.

Their testimony was unshaken by cross-examination, was corroborated by other men in the tribe, and was elicited neither by threats nor promises, the two boys and their father talking of their journey and their experiences in the same way that they would talk of any hunting trip.

To go more into details: One of the boys was called in, and, with a chart on the table before him, was asked to show where he had gone with Dr. Cook. This he did, pointing out with his finger on the map, but not making any marks upon it.

As he went out, the other boy came in and was asked to show where he had gone with Dr. Cook. This he did,

also without making any marks, and indicated the same route and the same details as did the first boy.

When he was through, Panikpah, the father of Itookashoo, a very intelligent man, who was in the party of Eskimos that came back from Dr. Cook from the northern end of Nanzen's strait, who is familiar as a hunter with the Jones sound region, and who has been in Commander Peary's various expeditions for some fifteen years, came in and indicated the same localities and details as the two boys.

The first boy was brought in again, and with a pencil he traced on the map their route, members of our party writing upon the chart where, according to the boy's statement, they had killed deer, bear, some of their dogs, seal, walrus and some muskoxen.

The second boy was then called in and the two went over the chart together, the second boy suggesting some changes as noted hereafter.

Finally, Panikpah, the father, was again called in to verify details of the portions of the route with which he was personally familiar.

The bulk of the boys' testimony was not taken by Commander Peary, nor in his presence, a fact that obviates any possible claim that they were awed by him.

Certain questions on independent lines from the direct narrative of the Eskimo boys were suggested by Commander Peary to some of us, and were put by us to the Eskimo boys.

Still later, Commander Peary asked the Eskimo boys two or three casual questions on minor points that had occurred to him.

During the taking of this testimony, it developed that Dr. Cook had told these boys, as he told Mr. Whitney and Billy Pritchard, the cabin boy, that they must not tell Commander Peary or any of us anything about their journey, and the boys stated Dr. Cook had threatened them if they should tell anything.

The narrative of these Eskimos is as follows:

They, with Dr. Cook, Francke and

nine other Eskimos, left Anoratok, crossed Smith's sound to Cape Sabine, slept in Commander Peary's old house in Payer harbor, then went through Rice strait to Buchanan bay. After a few marches Francke and three Eskimos returned to Anoratok.

Dr. Cook, with the others, then proceeded up Flagler bay, a branch of Buchanan bay, and crossed Ellesmere land through the valley pass at the head of Flagler bay, indicated by Commander Peary in 1898, and utilized by Sverdrup in 1899, to the head of Sverdrup's "Bay Fiord" on the west side of Ellesmere land.

Their route then lay out through this fiord, thence north through Sverdrup's "Huerka sound" and Nanzen strait.

On their way they killed muskoxen and bear, and made caches, arriving eventually at a point on the west side of Nanzen strait (shore of Axel Heiberg land of Sverdrup), south of Cape Thomas Hubbard.

A cache was formed here and the four Eskimos did not go beyond this point. Two others, Koolookingwah and Inughit, went on one more march with Dr. Cook and the two boys, helped build the snow igloo, then returned without sleeping.

(These two Eskimos brought back a letter from Dr. Cook to Francke, dated the 17th of March. The two men rejoined the other four men who had been left behind, and the six returned to Anoratok, arriving May 17th. This information was obtained not from the two Eskimo boys, but from the six men who returned and from Francke himself, and was known to us in the summer of 1908, when the Roosevelt first arrived at Etah. The information is inserted here as supplementary to the narrative of the two boys.)

After sleeping at the camp where the last two Eskimos turned back, Dr. Cook and the two boys went in a northerly or northwesterly direction with two sledges and twenty odd dogs, one more march, when they encountered rough ice and a lead of open water. They did not enter this rough ice, nor cross the lead, but turned westward or southward a short distance and returned to Heiberg land at a point west of where they had left the cache and where the four men had turned back.

Here they remained four or five sleeps, and during that time Itookashoo went back to the cache and got his gun which he had left there, and a few items of supplies.

When asked why only a few sup-

plies were taken from the cache, the boys replied that only a small amount of provisions had been used in the few days since they left the cache, and that their sledges still had all they could carry, so that they could not take more.

After being informed of the boys' narrative thus far, Commander Peary suggested a series of questions to be put to the boys in regard to this trip from the land out and back to it.

These questions and answers were as follows:

Did they cross many open leads or much open water during this time? Ans. None.

Did they make any caches out on the ice? Ans. No.

Did they kill any bear or seal while out on the ice north of Cape Thomas Hubbard? Ans. No.

Did they kill or lose any of their dogs while out on the ice? Ans. No.

With how many sledges did they start? Ans. Two.

How many dogs did they have? Ans. Did not remember exactly, but something over twenty.

Did they have any provisions left on their sledges when they came back to land? Ans. Yes; the sledges still had about all they could carry, so they were able to take but a few things from the cache.

From here they then went southwest along the northwest coast of Heiberg land to a point indicated on the map (Cape Northwest).

From here they went west across the ice, which was level and covered with snow, offering good going, to a low island which they had seen from the shore of Heiberg land at Cape Northwest. On this island they camped for one sleep.

The size and position of this island, as drawn by the first boy, was criticized by the second boy as being too large and too far west, the second boy calling the attention of the first to the fact that the position of the island was more nearly in line with the point where they had left Heiberg land (Cape Northwest) and the channel between Amund Ringnes land and Ellef Ringnes land.

This criticism and correction was accepted by the first boy, who started to change the position of the island, but was stopped, as Commander Peary had given instructions that no changes or erasures were to be made in the route as drawn by the Eskimos on the chart.

From this island they could see two lands beyond (Sverdrup's Ellef Ringnes and Amund Ringnes lands). From the island they journeyed toward the left-hand one of these two lands (Amund Ringnes land), passing a small island which they did not visit.

The above portion of the statement of the Eskimo boys covers the period of time in which Dr. Cook claims to have gone to the Pole and back, and the entire time during which he could possibly have made any attempt to go to it.

The answers of the Eskimo boys to Commander Peary's series of independent questions, showing that they killed no game, made no caches, lost no dogs, and returned to the land with loaded sledges, makes their attainment of the Pole on the trip north of Cape Thomas Hubbard a physical and mathematical impossibility, as it would demand the subsistence of three men and over twenty dogs during a journey of ten hundred and forty geographical miles on less than two sledges loaded with supplies.

If it is suggested that perhaps Dr. Cook got mixed and that he reached the Pole, or thought he did, between the time of leaving the northwest coast of Heiberg land at Cape Northwest, and his arrival at Ringnes land, where they killed the deer, we must then add to the date of Dr. Cook's letter of March 17th, at or near Cape Thomas Hubbard, the subsequent four or five sleeps at that point, and the number of days required to march from Cape Thomas Hubbard to Cape Northwest (a distance of some sixty nautical miles), which would advance his date of departure from the land to at least the 25th of March, and be prepared to accept the claim that Dr. Cook went from Cape Northwest (about latitude eighty and a half degrees north) to the Pole, a distance of five hundred and seventy geographical miles, in twenty-seven days.

After the sun returned in 1903 they started, pushing their sledge, across Jones Sound to Cape Tennyson; thence, along the coast to Clarence Head (passing inside of two small islands not shown on the chart, but drawn on it by the boys), where they killed a bear; thence across the broad light in the coast to Cadogan Fiord; thence around Cape Isabella and up to Commander Peary's old house in Payer harbor near Cape Sabine, where they found a seal cached for them by Panikpah, Itookashoo's father. From here they crossed Smith Sound on the ice, arriving at Anoratok.

(Signed) R. E. PEARY, U. S. N. ROBERT A. BARTLETT, Master U. S. S. Roosevelt. D. B. McMILLAN, GEORGE BORUP, MATTHEW A. HENSON.

might as well be for automobiles as anything else. At that, in many cases it is possible that the investment is a wise one, for which it will pay to hire money. On the whole, however, such transactions suggest the cynical sign of the saloonist: "If drinking interferes with your business, quit your business."

In order to replenish the depleted supply of corn in the Republic of Mexico, the duty on that cereal from the United States has been temporarily rescinded.

Houses on Wheels.

A Worcester bank man says his bank holds mortgages on 70 houses whose owners spent the proceeds of their notes on automobiles. Doubtless there are others. But if persons wish to go into debt for luxuries it

Hints of the Message.

It is a good guess that President Taft on his tour is handing out samples of his message to the coming regular session of congress. That document will doubtless be a summary of